

FRE

time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *free-school* at least erected in every diocess. *Davies*.
Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *free-school* in —shire, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift*.
FREESPOKEN. *adj.* [*free and spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courtes as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*.
FREESTONE. *n. f.* [*free and stone*.] Stone commonly used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward*.
I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*—*Shakespeare's As you like it*.
The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.
FREETHINKER. *n. f.* [*free and think*.] A libertine; a con-temner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer*.
Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity*.
FREEWILL. *n. f.* [*free and will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.
We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke*.
2. Voluntaryness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Exr. vii. 13*.
FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free and woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Mac. ii. 11*.

TO FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *frose*. [*erisen*, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold.
The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation*.

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.
Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakef. Rich. III*.
Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryd*.
TO FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me.
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare's Richard III*.
My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakef.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.
I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet*.
Death came on a main,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden*.

TO FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *freighted*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Freighted with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prologur*.
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;

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With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Juv*.
Freighted with iron, from my native land
I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

FREIGHT. *n. f.*
1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.
He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's Juv*.

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word wholly forgotten.

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Poet*.

FRENCH Chalk. *n. f.*
French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill*.
French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood*.

TO FRECHIFY. *v. a.* [*from French*.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They mistook nothing more in king Edward the Con-fessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains*.

Has he familiarly dillick'd
Your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *Φρεντικος*; generally therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War*.

FRENZY. *n. f.* [*Φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetick*, *phrenetick*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakef. Mer. Wives of Windsor*.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison's Cato*.

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent*.

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequency* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

He, in full *frequency* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Paradise Reg*.

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterb*.

2. Concourse; full assembly.
Thou cam'st e're while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben. Johnf. Catil*.

FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.
An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden's Juv*.

Frequent heresies shall besiege your gates. *Pope*.

2. Used often to practise any thing.
Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, pro-vided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift*.

3. Full of concourse.
Frequent and full. *Milton*.

TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequentio*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.]
To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

Latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for filth's trade,
'Gan more the fame *frequent*, and further to invade. *F. 2*.
There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Sa-viour himself, and after him the apostles, *frequented* them. *Hosker, b. v. f. 11*.

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequent* my house. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

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At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon*.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. P. L.*

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham*.

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well re-ceived in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface*.

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [*from frequent*.] Conversable; acce-s-sible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney, b. ii*.

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentativus*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [*from frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift*.

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequent*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation*.

FRESCO. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior*.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.
Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope*.

FRESH. *adj.* [*friscus*, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]

1. Cool; not rapid with heat.
I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *fresh* spring. *Prior*.

2. Not salt.
They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Desc. of the World*.

3. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what's just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii*.

That love which first was fet, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay. *Dryd. Indian Emp*.

4. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water. *Denham*.

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller*.

Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milt. P. L*.

5. Recent; newly come.
Amidst the spirits Palinurus pres'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden's Juv*.

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden*.

6. Repaired from any loss or diminution.
Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden*.

7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take or-der that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon's holy War*.

Two swains,
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope*.

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a *fresh* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakespeare*.

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Consumption*.

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, inno-cent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator*.

9. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder*.

10. Falling; opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

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FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.
He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [*from fresh*.] To make fresh.
Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring*.

TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.
A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey*.

FRESHET. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.
All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milt. Parad. Lost*.

FRESHLY. *adv.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.
The weeds of hereby being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter often-times those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42*.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V*.

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon*.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.
Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakef.*

FRESHNESS. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.
Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.
For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South*.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.
The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward*.

4. Coolness.
There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon*.

Say, if the please, the hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden's Aureng*.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison on Italy*.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.
The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville*.

6. Freedom from fatness.

FRESHWATER. [*A compound word of fresh and water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as *freshwater* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

FRET. *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from fretan, to eat; others from fretpan, to adorn; some from fretto, Skinner more probably from fretto, or the French fretiller: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin fretum*.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the sur-face covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, discharges itself of all heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requirerh good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or union. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or